A Little Trap in Frank Roy's Problem

Bridge problem No. 137 was one of Frank Roy's studies in forced discards, but thad a little trap in it that escaped the attention of a good many solvers. the point of attack is clearly A's hand. has all the plain suits stopped and cannot be weakened by leading through, the key to the solution is not in A's discards, but in Z's, as he is obliged to discard before A. In this respect the situsomewhat resembles that developed in No. 109

The correct play is for Z to lead a heart, which A passes and Y wins with the ace, so as to get two rounds of trumps. On these two rounds of trumps Z must discard a heart and a diamond. It does matter which suit Z discards first that he does not discard two of the same

If 2 discards two diamonds or two hearts the problem cannot be solved. because A can then protect himself well enough to make a trick with one of his

Assuming that Z discards correctly A may discard a heart, diamond or spade on the second round of trumps. If he selects the diamond Y makes two winning diamonds, as Z has unblocked the suit by his discard and A is forced to another discard, Z giving up the heart and keeping the two spades, so that he shall make two spades unless Y is allowed. to make a heart.

If A discards a heart on the second trump lead Y will put Z in with a heart and A will have to get down to only one card in either of two suits. Whichever this is Z will lead it. If it is the spade Z makes two tricks; if it is the diamond Y makes two tricks. If A lets go a spade on the second trump

lead Y will lead a spade, so that Z may make two tricks in that suit at once and force A to discard again. This will bring him down to two diamonds and no hearts

The solution depends just as much on Z's discards as on A's, as he must let go one of each of the red suits on the trump leads. All those who failed to point out the necessity for these two discards or who said Z could discard two of the same suit failed to see the point of the problem to analyze A's defence.

If Z discards two diamonds A discards the jack of spades and Z is up a tree, behe cannot lead diamonds through, and A must make a trick with the king of hearts. After his two trump leads Y may lead a spade or he may try the queen of diamonds, but in either case A will discard a diamond at the first opportunity, so as to hold the king of hearts

If Z discards two hearts on the trump icads A will discard a diamond on the second trump lead, and nothing can then revent him from making a trick with the king of spades. If Y leads the spade after the trump and Z returns the diamond Y cannot make a trick with the six bese Z must overtake it and then he finds himself in the lead with the losing een of spades. If Y makes the queen diamonds after leading his trumps and then leads the six Z has to win the trick. when he should be able to discard a heart on it, and A at once throws the king of

arts, so as to make the king of spades. Several got a solution of this problem, even with incorrect discarding by Z, but they did not manage the defence properly. When Z discards two diamonds the prob-lem can still be solved if A discards either of the red suits. When Z discards two go either a spade or a heart. The trouble

The manner of drawing off the knight go either a spade or a heart. The trouble is that A will arot do either of these things, and so Y and Z cannot get all the tricks.

And so Y and Z cannot get all the tricks.

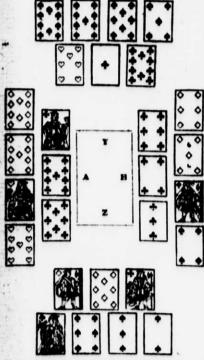
W. W. Dudley, Harry Gill, Charles A. Akins. C. H. Nomel, R. G. Vincent, W. P. W., Florence S. Levy, O. H. Boston. Roscoe C. Harris, George B. Glover, William Forsythe, C. F. Johnson, A. J. Schmutz, Constance Gardner, J. W. Wortz, Frances Smith, M. S. B., Marion L. Clark, Milton C. Isbell, R. M. Whitehead, H. E. W., Kirkman & Gurney, Jay Reed, R. C. S., Nibilek, J. L. Soott, Merrimanch, H. K. Thaw, Algernon Bray, W. A. Balkley, D. A. W., W. B. Brish, M. C. Glennie, F. G. T., Murray Corrington, Walker McMartin, Charles M. Root, Herbert Riker, A. I. Strasburger, Dana MacVicar, H. D. Cooke, Dr. John M. Taylor, Little John, James Hunter, Burton D. Blair, Stephen G. Ruth, G. B. Hotchkise, D. Shinns, Henry Andresen, Wilkiam H. Haynes, C. H. O'Connor, J. Shinner, J. Warren Merrill and B. F. Knipe.

The following belated solutions five of the knight that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the first spolled the combinations give of the first spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spoll that spolled the combinations give of the knight spolled the combinations give the hull on't with a bran' new trick he just nachully gets all tors up over it. To hear yo' all tak o

A. B. Ginner, J. Warren Merrill and B. F. Knipe.

The following belated solutions to No. 136 are to hand: C. H. O'Connor, Arthur L. Brown, Jay Reed, Milton C. Isbell, Herbert Riker, Pauline Newbold, Niblick, Kirkman & Gurney and James Hunter.

Hereafter all solutions will have to reach THE SUN on or before Thursday morning of the second week in order to be credited. Here is a no trumper that illustrates a piece of tactics which is constantly overlooked by the beginner, who loses many a trick in consequence:



There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all seven of these tricks against any defence open to A

PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS It is clear that H must = 1. This settled POKER SHARP VISITS ARKANSAS CIT e one and a fraction.

NOTHER STUDY IN FORCED

DISCARDS AT BRIDGE.

Little Trap in Frank Rey's Problem—
Cryptogram Class Works Out an Equation—The Movable Magic Square—Positions at the End of Class Class.

$$\frac{297}{54} \times \frac{36}{108} = \frac{10692}{5838}$$
$$= \frac{11}{54} = \frac{5}{108}$$

Correct solutions from the following: Walker McMartin, Charles D. Shuldham, Allyn Akin, William Lycett, F. R. Frapie, H. C. Wintringham, J. E. B., Dr. S. M. Brickner, E. Beebe, O. H. Boston, Mrs. Gladys V. Courtney, W. P. W. W. E. Tucker, L. H. B. Smith, B. L. Monkhouse, Algernon Bray, W. A. Bulkley, Benjamin D. Riegel, L. A. Hawkins, W. H. P., W. G. Cutler, A. H. L. Nagel, A. E. Stockin, Herbert Riker, H. Bruff, Helen Gillespie, W. P. W. Jr., John T. Nolan, the Rev. F. M. Kenny, I.Illian Bennett Thompson, Robert L. Geist, Charles A. Jaeger, Simon Willard, W. S. Browne and Major W. E. Ellis, U. S. A. This seems to have been the hardest

Browne and Major W. E. Ellis, U. S./A.
This seems to have been the hardest
of the sums to solve, several acknowledging that they could not do it. No
solutions yet to the Walter Scott rhyme.

A MOVABLE MAGIC SQUARE.

A number of persons have written to THE SUN remarking on the excellent training for the reasoning powers that is furnished by the attempt to solve a cryptogram, but they rather deplore their want of patience. Well, here is a little puzzle that is to be solved by nothing but patience, being somewhat in the nature of a irasaw:

2	4	6	8
10	12	14	16
18	20	22	24
26	28	30	0

Write these numbers on sixteen little squares of paper and lay them out in a square as shown. Now select any ten of them you please and move them about as much as you like, but without disturbing the remaining six, whose relative must always entities. ositions must always remain as shown

positions must always remain as shown in the above diagram.

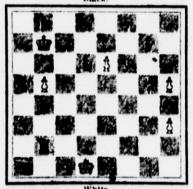
The object of shifting the positions of ten of the numbers is to arrive at an arrangement of the whole sixteen which will form a magic square, in which each row of four figures, whether taken horizontally, vertically or diagonally, will add up the same.

In sending in solutions it will not be necessary to indicate which are the six numbers that are not moved, as the diagram of the completed magic square will show that for itself. Now do not say it cannot be done, because it has been done, and the solution will be given two weeks from to-day.

The position shown in chess problem No. 137, printed two weeks ago, in which white could not secure a draw by the obvious line of play, was taken from one of the examples in Ponziani's "Semi-

centuria."
As pointed out when the problem was given, the knight spoiled the solution which would be given by the average player, so the thing to do was to get that knight out of the way. Here are the

The manner of drawing off the knight hat spoiled the combinations given with the problem and the last move of



If you had the white men and the move it should be clear that your only chance to win the game would be to queen one of your pawns. How would you go about it?

SPREAD OF BERGSONISM.

Great Flocking to the New Philosophy Preached in Paris.

Henri Bergson is still a young man, having been born in 1859 at Paris. In him the cosmopolitan character of modern thought finds a striking symbol, for while he is of Jewish origin, sprung from a family that probably lived in Poland once, his parents came to France from Ireland. According to a writer in the Forum "one cannot help detecting in him traces both of Celtic mysticism and of Jewish love for clear cut dialectic distinctions.

"He himself has risen above race and creed and nationality toward that universalism of spirit which seems to be the common goal of all civilized mankind nowadays. To-day the sworn adherents of what is already beginning to call itself Bergsonism are legion, spread all over the civilized world, attracting new recruits taily and taking their strength from the very flower of intelligent, progressive

"The youth of his own country have arrayed themselves under the leadership of Bergson with such fervency that those in power have come to fear a general desertion from all the accepted ideals

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all seven of these tricks against any defence open to A and B.

THE CRYPTOGRAM CLASS.

The solution of the little equation printed two weeks ago, which was sent to TRE Surb by H. N. Low of Bristol, Connacepends on one's ability to pick out a good starting point and from this vantage ground to argue out the rest.

The first thing that every solver seems to have fixed upon was that H must be 1, because the product of the denominators is a number of four digits, and as L × H=L

ARKANSAS CITY

And Wins Money, but Does Not Succeed in Carrying It Away With Him.

"If there ever was a man what had mo' of a reppytation nor he reely deserved." observed old man Greenlaw in a particularly testy tone and manner, "I reckon the patriot Job must 'a' been him.

"Th' ain't no doubt but what he was consid'able put on. The Good Book says, 'Afflictions sore long time he bore,' an' I reckon mebbe there was some truth into it; but there's been others as patient as him an' th' ain't been no book wrote about 'em neither. Them what says he was the patientest man ever had ought fo' to stopen' think."

impressed by his own sugges tion the old gentleman at this point stopped forthwith and proceeded to think. Finding himself unable to do this to advantage without the stimulating influence of tobacco he selected a large black eigar from a newly opened box and, after rolling it in his fingers, bit t into two pieces. The piece remaining gets sober. in his mouth he ate with some deliberation and lighting a match he began smok-

ing the other. Then going to his favorite seat by the window he carefully placed his feet on the sill and continued to think.

He continued so long that after a time with the evident intention of shooting at somebody or something.

"I reckon the old man must take we uns fo' a passel o' Jobs." he exclaimed ominously, and old man Greenlaw roused himself suddenly.

"As I was sayin' afo'," he remarked deliberately, "Job wa'n't the on'y man what 's done showed patience in times o' tribilation. Mo 'n likely if he 'd 'a' been keepin' a s'loon in Arkansas City an' things had went with him like they have with me recent he 'd 'a' been mo' like Goliath when he slewed a wild ass it to milder the state of the milder to be significant. The gent says he didn't had on'y a trifle o' liquor, an' 'tain't likely he done nothin' serious.

"'Pears like it mought clear the air some fo' to do somepin' like that 'round here, on'y Pepper's jawbone wouldn't make no such weepin 's I done got a'ready." And he glanced at his bungstarter.

"Don't 'poar to be no good way fo' to run no s'loon business," observed Jim Blaisdell casually. "S'loon business be

s'loon business is all right," said the old man, checking himself suddenly, "but what's the use runnin' a s'loon when them that ought fo' to stand by yo' lave down in the lurch, as the Good Book says?"

"I done played consid'able draw poker my ownself, afo' now," said Jake Winterbottom with a reminiscent air, "an' times when I done drawed fo' a straight

entertainin' a yap f'm the St. Francis. hopin' to see him set into a game o' draw

diff'rent ways to look at that," said Jim | table Blaisdell coolly. "O' co'se if a man ain't table and then up at old man Greenlaw's got but fo' hundred in his wad an' a rugged face, the latter having entered the

"Oh, shucks!" said Blaisdell. "I'd be willin' to put up twicet that any time fo' to learn what that yap done learned me last night. Mo' special if Iwas lookin' fo' another settin' like I sho' be this time."

"Yes, I reckon yo' would," said old man "Yes, I reckon yo' would," said old man ust be with knowin'."

But Mr. Blaisdell apparently did not hear the question.

with sudden fury, "yo' all wants to get this here idea inside o' yo' head some

soon: If yo' all don't want to back my game no longer yo' don't have to. I c'n back it my ownself. I c'n pose in 1910. "Just 'cause we une likes yo' all an' lets yo' stand in with the game 'long

o' yo' runnin' the shack an' puttin' up chips ain't no reason fo' yo' all kickin' every time yo' don't double yo' money. There's other places to play poker b'sides yo' back room. "Now, Jim," said the old man, changing

his tone instantly, "yo' all don't want to get redheaded long o' me astin' pleasant how come this gent was lucky enough to win out

"Just nachully I wa'n't lookin' fo yo' uns to lose money to no stranger an' I just ast fo' info'mation. I wa'n't makin' no kick.

"An' don't say no mo' 'bout goin' some res else fo' to play poker. Yo' mobile rims, of which the proportion is won't find no one 'll stand by like I al'ays rapidly increasing, the automobile owning

done stood." "Yo' all 'pears to have tol'able strange idees o' standin' by, with yo' Jobs an' yo' patiences an' that," growled Joe Bassett with ugly emphasis. The old man looked at him as if alarmed.

Then he looked at each of the others anxiously as one who fears general disaffection. Seeing his great concern his friends assumed a hostile air and Sam Pearsall even rose and started for the door. "Let's liquor," said the old man promptly, but though there was no reuctance on the part of his hearers to accept the proffered olive branch it was not until he had repeated his invitation

twice that peace was fully restored. "That there trick you was mentionin', Jim," said the old man as soon as it seemed

I done seen it," he said, "an' if that yap comes back like he said he would fo' mo' Arkansas City money I reckon there'll

be things a-diddin'." "Think he'll come back?" asked old man Greenlaw. "I kind o' reckoned he'd take of the entire area of the country is covthe next boat down the river. 'Pears like ered with forest. Of these trees 77 per a man 't plays poker like him is liable cent, are coniferous. The average esfo' to travel some lively. I reckon he timated value of the forest land is \$50

Good Book says." "He ain't liable fo' to change his spot, not speedy he won't, 'thouten the calaboose gets busted open." said Joe Bas-sett with an air of conviction. "Nor he to \$8,187,349. won't take no boat till Jim gets a chance

"Have another drink," exclaimed the I'm up country get away with no such wad as this un done 'thouten somepin' bein' did fo' to get square."

"We was reck'nin' on settin' in with him

fo' him to do his drinkin' here an' then be fetched afo' yo' all fo' trial."

before Justice Greenlaw a day or two after this conversation his appearance was that of one severely chastened by experience and his manner was apologetic,

o' the wilderness an' done took the crit-ter's jawbone fo' a club to kill Pharisees

an' 'tain't likely he done nothin' ser'ous.

The sentence o' the co't is, sah, that yo' all is hon'ably discharged, and I sho' do

hope 't won't happen again."

The happy ending of what Mr. Buck Simmons had looked upon as a grievous experience was enough to raise him to convivial pitch, and he insisted on spending money at the bar. This led to conversation and the subject of draw poker came up quite by accident. Then some one proposed a game.

one proposed a game.

It was hardly to be expected that Mr.
Simmons, if he was really as capable a player as Mr. Blaisdell considered him. player as Mr. Blaisdell considered nim, would be in a condition to repeat the performance of any peculiarly difficult feat with the cards after the excitement of the three preceding days, but it was a fact that he began to win early in the game, and three of the four experts in the game with him were utterly unable to see anything that are looked appricate.

with him were utterly unable to see anything that even looked suspicious.

Mr. Blaisdell, however, though a stranger might have supposed him to be half asleep, smiled faintly twice or thrice just before Mr. Simmons raked in a pot unexpectedly to the others.

Then while Winterbottom was assembling the cards preparatory to his deal

times when I done drawed fo' a straight flush 'thouten fillin' of it. But I don't call to mind how I quit the game 'long o' not gettin' the p'tic lar cyard I was lookin' fo'."

"Well, there's some sense into that," admitted old man Greenlaw rather reluctantly, "but it sho' is disheart'nin' fo' to put up six bits worth o' good liquor entertainin' a yap f'm the St. Francis, I was unaturally Mr. Simmons began Not unnaturally Mr. Simmons began to bluster, but Blaisdell interrupted.

hopin' to see him set into a game o' draw with fo' gents what reckons they is the beat poker players in Arkansas an' see 'em did outen fo' hundred o' good house money. 'Pears like there ain't no use tryin' to build up the c'munity like I been strivin to do fo' a good many years when I can't get no better backin' in that."

"I reckon mebbe there's three or fo' diff'ent ways to look at thet," seid Jim (all)."

"I reckon mebbe there's three or fo' diff'ent ways to look at thet," seid Jim (all).

The St. Francis man looked around the

AUTOMOBILE WHEEL RIMS. pose in 1910.

It is estimated that 200,000 pleasure automobiles and about 10,000 commercial vehicles were manufactured in 1910. The rims for these cars would vary in weight from 100 to 200 pounds a car. According to the Iron Age an approximate estimate would place the weight of steel used for this purpose at 15,000 tons.

The manufacturing cost of the rims made from this steel would approximate \$2,500,000 and their value at the prices at which they passed into the hands of the automobile owner would be but little less than \$5,000,000.

As compared with other forms of rolled steel it is therefore interesting to know that for the more recent types of autorapidly increasing, the automobile owning public is paying something over 30 cents pound.

The earlier forms of rims were of comparatively simple shape. For solid tires the ordinary channel was of cross section generally similar to the structural channel while for pneumatic tires a rim with a simple rolled clinch was used. The general uniformity of section and its simplicity made this business desirable from the rolling mill standpoint despite the comparatively small tonnage.

The prohibitive cost of machining has confined the form taken by most types of rims to rolled shapes and drop forged fastenings. The demand for greater conrenience in changing tires has resulted in the development of quick detachable and quick detachable demountable rims.

wise to resume general conversation, "was it reely somepin' new?"

"Sho' was," said Blaisdell with some show of enthusiasm. "He done fooled me twicet on it afo' I seen how 'twas did. A'ter that I just laid back an' studied. Th' ain't been nothin' sprung into a poker game since I begin playin' what works no better' 'n hit does. Fo' hundred was ditr cheap."

"How was it did?" asked the old man, vainly trying to conceal his great desire to know of anything in draw poker sufficiently clever to excite the admiration of so astute a player as Blaisdell.

But that expert affected not to hear the question.

"I reckon I c'n do it as well as him now | BAVARIAN STATE FORESTS.

On Two Million Acres the Fire Loss Is Called Insignificant.

The State forests of Bavaria comprise 2,150,000 acres. Thirty-three per cent. mought find it mo' healthy fo' to change per acre. The annual aggregate expense the fatherland and are the consumers of his spots frequent, like a leopard, as the of administering the forests including her own products. salaries of officials, wages of workingmen, local taxation, new purchases, &c., amounts to \$4,965,204. The total revenue

The number of acres sown or planted with coniferous trees. In the case of old man with genuine admiration. "I the red pine and the white pine reforest-reckon I was some hasty, boys, when I ing is mainly done in the natural way. of which was contributed by employers was castin' reflections on yo' uns. I In the case of the fir it is always effected and employees and \$120,000,000 by the mought 'a' knowed there couldn't no yap artificially; in the case of the beech, always in a natural way (seed from standing trees); in the case of the oak, generally by artificial sowing.

There is a continuity of forest products again," said Winterbottom placidly, "but and a steady increase of the revenue 'cordin' to what Bassett tells th' ain't no which the State derives from its foretts. d'pendence to be put onto him not till he This is due first to an increase of prices, secondly to an increase of the yearly "Took three or fo' o' we uns mo' 'n two crop. The latter must chiefly be rehours fo' to get him drunk enough fo' garded as a result of the present condi-Joe to lock him up 'thouten gettin' the tion of the forests, which are being and citizens s'spicious. We was goin' to do have been steadily improved; also of it here, but Joe said 'twouldn't look well the economy which was practised in former times.

Where reforesting is effected by seed-"Say, boys, I sho' was hasty," said the ing from the standing trees, the crop is "say, boys, I sho was hasty," said the ling from the standing free, the copies of the couldn't 'a' did it no better my ownself," and he treated again.

When Mr. Buck Simmons was arraigned before Justice Greenlaw a day or two ciple to avoid cutting in large blocks. to avoid cutting in large

> In regard to compulsory tree planting it may be said that every forest area the trees of which have been cut, no matter whether State or private property, must be reforested in a short time unless evidence can be furnished that the land

The damage caused by forest fires is The damage caused by forest fires is insignificant, being in 1890 only \$974 and in 1894 only \$1,686, according to the report of the Minnesota Forestry Commissioner. The principal cause of such fires is the carelessness of the workingmen employed in the forests and of individuals and parties making excursions.

particularly on Sundays.

The aggregate extent of private forests was 3,149,400 acres in 1892. In addition to the State and private forests there are about 800,000 acres of forests belonging to separate towns and villages. The forests which are owned by great landholders are managed on forestry principles. These forests however, only

holders are managed on lorestry principles. These forests, however, only comprise a very limited area, somewhat less than 400,000 acres.

Most of the private forests are the property of small landholders. The average value an acre of private forests is somewhat less than that of the State forests. The net income rate varies forests. The net income rate varies widely. Forest lands are only allowed to be changed into agricultural lands when proof can be furnished that the agricultural crop may be expected to exceed in value the forest crop. Between 1886 and 1891 7,000 to 8,000 acres of private forests were newly planted or sown.

WHAT GERMANY IS DOING. Some Reasons Why Her Sons Have Ceased

to Emigrate. Twenty years ago Germany was losing vigorous and enterprising men and women by the hundred thousand, who went to help the States of the Western Hemisphere rival her commerce and industry. To-day through her system of vocational training she has begotten a generation of tradesmen, mechanics and engineers that have transformed her from an agricultural to a manufacturing country, and their dexterity has not only captured for her an increased share of international trade but has developed a home market that supplies her prolepresent effectually stopped emigration.
"And this," writes R. Fulton Cutting in

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the North American Review, "in spite of an increase in population since 1870 of more than twenty millions. The industrial development of Germany has created

trial development of Germany has created for her a new economic life; it is the phenomenon of modern industrial history. The genius of her statesmen has conserved the resources she used to squander upon the nurture and education of the millions she exiled. Her people now remain in the fatherland and are the consumers of ther own products.

"The scientific system in operation in Germany of contributive insurance against sickness, accident, infirmity and old age is full of significance. In 1908 \$67,500,000 was paid out in sick benefits and hospital service to wage earners, of whom about 13,000,000 were in contributive cooperation with the Government. Since 1891 \$530,000,000 has been distributed in old age and infirmity pensions, \$210,000,000 of which was contributed by employers and employees and \$120,000,000 by the State. The latest returns show that 14,000,000 individuals are insured in this class and that the State holds a fund of the state of the state of the resources she used to send in their appeared in several Cologne newspapers: "As the undersigned will be retired under the pension law on October 4, 1900, the position of Mayor of the city of Gladbach will thereby become vacant. Candidates who have passed the State examinations for the higher judicial or administrative career, and who have had experience in the administration of a large city, are requested to send in their appeared in several cologne and the position of Mayor of the city of Gladbach will thereby become vacant. Candidates who have passed the State examinations for the higher judicial or administrative career, and who have had experience in the administration of a large city, are requested to send in their appeared in the contribution of Mayor of the city of Gladbach will thereby become vacant. Candidates who have passed to send in their appeared in the contribution of Mayor of the city of Gladbach will thereby become vacant in the prostration of the position of Mayor of the city of Gladbach will thereby become vacant in the prostration of to forests in 1892 was 14,800, more than three-fourths of which area was planted cooperation with the Government. Since

State. The latest returns show that 14,000,000 individuals are insured in this class and that the State holds a fund of \$350,000,000 for this insurance.

"It is stated by competent students that the relief from anxiety over sickness and old age and accident has actually increased the proficiency of labor. Insurance has also encouraged thrift. The number of depositors has steadily increased and their average deposits are now twice as much per capita as those in

England, while at the same time the per capita of poor relief in Germany is less than one-half of that in England.
"How different has been the studied and gradual development of Germany's

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BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



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